H-3825	.1		

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2233

State of Washington 62nd Legislature 2012 Regular Session

By House State Government & Tribal Affairs (originally sponsored by Representatives McCoy, Hunt, Haigh, Pedersen, Appleton, Morris, Billig, Fitzgibbon, Eddy, Sells, Tharinger, Jinkins, Hasegawa, Pollet, Wylie, Upthegrove, and Roberts)

READ FIRST TIME 01/31/12.

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- 1 AN ACT Relating to creating a procedure for the state's 2 retrocession of civil and criminal jurisdiction over Indian tribes and 3 Indian results and adding a past restrict to the short of 27 12 PCM
- 3 Indian country; and adding a new section to chapter 37.12 RCW.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 37.12 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) The process by which the state may retrocede to the United States all or part of the civil and/or criminal jurisdiction previously acquired by the state over a federally recognized Indian tribe, and the Indian country of such tribe, must be accomplished in accordance with the requirements of this section.
 - (2) To initiate civil and/or criminal retrocession the duly authorized governing body of a tribe must submit a retrocession resolution to the governor accompanied by information about the tribe's plan regarding the tribe's exercise of jurisdiction following the proposed retrocession. The resolution must express the desire of the tribe for the retrocession by the state of all or any measures or provisions of the civil and/or criminal jurisdiction acquired by the state under this chapter over the Indian country and the members of

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such Indian tribe. Before a tribe submits a retrocession resolution to the governor, the tribe and affected municipalities are encouraged to collaborate in the adoption of interlocal agreements, or other collaborative arrangements, with the goal of ensuring that the best interests of the tribe and the surrounding communities are served by the retrocession process.

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- (3) Upon receiving a resolution under this section, the governor must within ninety days convene a government-to-government meeting with either the governing body of the tribe or duly authorized tribal representatives for the purpose of considering the tribe's retrocession resolution.
- (4) Within one year of the receipt of a tribe's retrocession resolution the governor must issue a formal, written proclamation approving or denying the resolution, either in whole or in part. This one-year deadline may be extended by the mutual consent of the tribe and the governor, as needed. In addition, either the tribe or the governor may extend the deadline once for a period of up to six months. ten days of issuance of a proclamation approving the retrocession resolution, the governor must formally submit the proclamation to the federal government in accordance with the procedural requirements for federal approval of the proposed In the event the governor denies all or part of the resolution, the reasons for such denial must be provided to the tribe in writing.
- (5) Within one hundred twenty days of the governor's receipt of a tribe's resolution requesting civil and/or criminal retrocession, but prior to the governor's issuance of the proclamation approving or denying the tribe's resolution, the appropriate standing committees of the state house and senate may conduct public hearings on the tribe's request for state retrocession. The majority leader of the senate must designate the senate standing committee and the speaker of the house of representatives must designate the house standing committee. Following such public hearings, the designated legislative committees may submit advisory recommendations and/or comments to the governor regarding the retrocession, but in no event proposed are such legislative recommendations binding on the governor or otherwise of legal effect.
 - (6) The proclamation for retrocession does not become effective

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until it is approved by a duly designated officer of the United States government and in accordance with the procedures established by the United States for the approval of a proposed state retrocession.

- (7) Notwithstanding the state's retrocession of criminal and/or civil jurisdiction under this section, the state must retain the civil jurisdiction necessary for the civil commitment of sexually violent predators pursuant to chapter 71.09 RCW.
- 8 (8) The following definitions apply for the purposes of this 9 section:
- 10 (a) "Civil retrocession" means the state's act of returning to the 11 federal government the civil jurisdiction acquired over Indians and 12 Indian country under federal Public Law 280, Act of August 15, 1953, 67 13 Stat. 588 (codified as amended at 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1162, 25 U.S.C. Secs. 14 1321-1326, and 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1360);
- 15 (b) "Criminal retrocession" means the state's act of returning to 16 the federal government the criminal jurisdiction acquired over Indians 17 and Indian country under federal Public Law 280, Act of August 15, 18 1953, 67 Stat. 588 (codified as amended at 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1162, 25 19 U.S.C. Secs. 1321-1326, and 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1360);
- 20 (c) "Indian tribe" means any federally recognized Indian tribe, 21 nation, community, band, or group;
 - (d) "Indian country" means:

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- (i) All land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation;
- (ii) All dependent Indian communities with the borders of the United States whether in the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state; and
- 31 (iii) All Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not 32 been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.
 - (9) The provisions of RCW 37.12.010 are not applicable to a civil and/or criminal retrocession that is accomplished in accordance with the requirements of this section.

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